

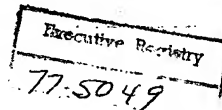
The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

OLC 77-2788

JUL 1977



Dear Senator:

I read from the Congressional Record your comments on the floor of the Senate when you co-sponsored Senator Bentsen's bill to protect the identities of certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I appreciate your understanding of the need to protect the identities of certain intelligence officers and thank you for your support. I have said publicly and privately that while I feel much of our information could be made available to the Congress and to the public without restriction, there is a very pressing need to protect information involving intelligence sources and methods, including the identities of certain intelligence officers, which is truly sensitive. I am hopeful that the Congress and the Executive Branch will address this latter need when more precise guidelines are established for the Intelligence Community.

Thank you again for your support. We would welcome a visit from you at our Headquarters in Langley whenever your schedule will permit.

Yours,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

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As indicated in the attached excerpt from the Congressional Record, Pete Domenici has joined Senator Bentsen in co-sponsoring legislation (similar to Representative Michel's bill) to protect the identities of certain employees of CIA. An appropriate note to Domenici is also enclosed. (Senator Bentsen's bill was introduced some time ago.)

George L. Cary



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June 29, 1977

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S11117

students' rights to privacy. Confidentiality of student records received extensive review by the Congress and by the higher education community. Unnecessary access to student records by government investigators at the University of Minnesota was strongly criticized by students and faculty alike. The President of the University student body recently urged the Minnesota Congressional delegation to work for a change in this provision.

Responsible institutions will provide summary information to the V.A. for comparisons of the progress of student veterans with non-veteran students. Recognizing that there may be instances where the V.A. must question the accuracy of those summaries, it would seem wise to provide protection from unnecessary searches of student records and place responsibility for such access with the central V.A. office. The section should be amended as follows:

... duly authorized representatives of the Government, upon personal order signed by the Administrator."

TITLE V, SECTION 512(B)

This section requires educational institutions to maintain a complete record of materials used with prospective students. Consider the administrative task of maintaining a complete record of print, media, and audio-visual materials for the University's 30 colleges, 166 Graduate programs, five campuses, numerous residency and internship programs, evening programs, and other publications. The rationale is unclear. How will the V.A. determine the validity of such materials upon inspection? I believe the V.A.'s purposes can be accomplished by replacing the section with the following language:

In cases of misrepresentation of educational programs documented by the Veterans Administration, the Administrator may suspend further enrollment of veteran students until misleading materials are changed. Educational institutions may appeal V.A. decisions in such matters to a central office board comprised of V.A. central office officials and representatives of the higher education community.

Based on discussion with representatives of the Veterans Administration, I can understand the need for, and purpose of V.A. regulations. I realize that the perspective of a large and complex institution may raise unique concerns, but V.A. regulations are being applied uniformly and specifically to institutions with 57,000 enrollment as well as to problem schools to which the regulations appear to be directed.

We are eager to return to a cooperative relationship with the Veterans Administration in the solution of the problem of fraudulent use of V.A. educational benefits, but that objective will not be accomplished by promulgating regulations which cannot be applied realistically to a solution of the problem. In the meantime, the attempt to reduce fraudulent use of V.A. educational benefits has resulted in the loss of those benefits for over a thousand student veterans at the one institution I represent.

I hope that in implementing the provisions of P.L. 94-502 we can avoid some of the difficulties which we faced with regulations related to the previous legislation.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views to the Committee on behalf of the University of Minnesota.

PROTECTING CIA EMPLOYEES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor what I believe to be

a very important bill, S. 1578, introduced recently by the distinguished Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN). This bill is to protect the confidentiality of the identities of certain employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I am supporting this bill for several reasons. First, I believe that this country must maintain a strong intelligence collection service. We must not let our memories become so faded that we forget that intelligence disaster which happened to us just prior to World War II.

Second, Mr. President, I firmly believe that we cannot maintain an effective foreign intelligence capability by merely keeping our agents at home sifting through the information available here. Without question such analytic skills play a critical role in intelligence production; however, we cannot afford to limit our capabilities to such activities. We can have the most accurate and complete information about our enemies' and potential enemies' capabilities, but without knowing the intentions of their leaders we lack a most important piece of the information puzzle.

Gathering accurate and reliable intelligence as to our potential enemies' intent may be the most difficult intelligence task we face. Without question, we have, on occasion failed miserably to achieve this goal in the past. The fact that the task is difficult or that we have failed at it in the past should not, however, be reason to abandon the effort or conclude that it is not worth pursuing.

If it is agreed that collection of intelligence relating to the intentions of the leaders of our potential enemies is necessary, I believe it follows that the collection of such intelligence by trusted and proven human sources is a key method toward this objective. Clearly, some information in this regard is available through analysis of the highly visible public actions of these leaders, but I think we have all experienced the fact that we can better predict one's intentions if we have personal contact or access to individuals with personal contact with that individual.

If there is agreement with my arguments to this point, I think logic dictates that no CIA employee or agent could hope to operate successfully abroad if his identity was publicly known. And more importantly, as Senator BENTSEN has so succinctly described, his life may be endangered. I believe that if this country is going to ask its own citizens and others loyal to our form of government to risk their lives for the protection of our survival, we should be willing to give these individuals at least a reasonable degree of protection. I am of the view that S. 1578 is a good start toward that goal.

Mr. President, I believe this matter is clearly above partisan concerns and I am happy to lend my support to this measure. I will urge others in my party to lend their support and I am hopeful that all the Members of this distinguished body will do likewise.

OECD-WIDE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last week the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) conducted an important ministerial level meeting in Paris. The industrial world has a number of serious difficulties to wrestle with—inflation, adequate growth rates, energy, and many others. But in particular my eye has been on the widespread problem of youth unemployment that confronts all of the industrialized world.

I am very pleased, therefore, that the final communique of the OECD meeting includes the following recommendation:

In the efforts to reduce unemployment, particular attention should be paid to the unemployment of young workers. Special measures have been taken in many countries and more may be needed. Ministers instructed the Organization to strengthen its exchange of experience and to organize urgently a high-level conference for this purpose.

All I can say is hallelujah!

The OECD decision to hold a conference on youth unemployment was no accident. In early February, 17 Senators joined me in sending a letter to the President asking him to "call a Conference on Youth Unemployment for the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development." The President expressed his interest as did a number of Cabinet officers.

A number of us continued to toil in the youth employment vineyard throughout the spring. Following April hearings held to focus on the London summit of major industrial powers, the Joint Economic Committee issued a report specifically recommending that "the problem of youth unemployment be explored at an OECD-wide conference to be held in the fall of 1977".

Mr. President, I also want to express my gratitude to Secretary of State Vance for his continued articulate support, on behalf of the United States, of efforts to resolve the youth employment crisis. In his remarks to the OECD Ministers on June 23 he said:

We must overcome both unemployment and inflation which sap our economic strength and imperil support for our political institutions. Since unemployment hits the young especially hard, the United States favors the convening of an OECD sponsored "Conference on Jobs for Youth."

I am very proud of the leadership which the administration has taken on this crucial issue in this important international forum. I encourage our representatives at the OECD, in cooperation with the Secretaries of State, Labor, and the Treasury, to move promptly to arrange for this conference. As we begin to embark on a major new comprehensive youth employment program it is imperative that we fully understand the experience of other nations.